

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
26 July 2001 (26.07.2001)

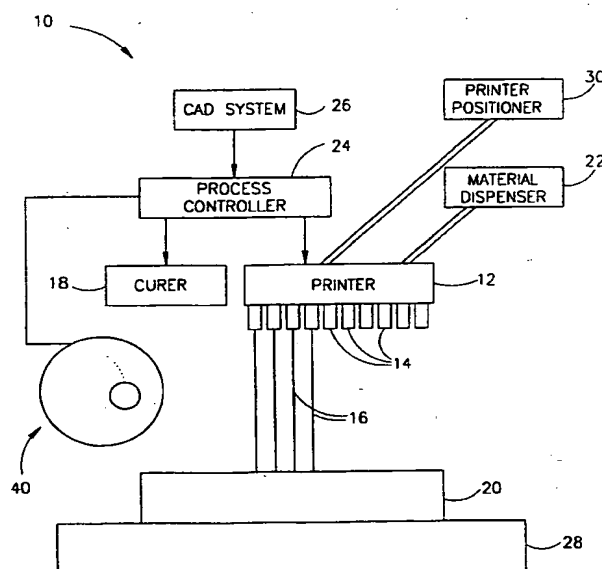
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/53105 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **B41M 3/00** (74) Agents: **PEARL, Zeev EITAN, PEARL, LATZER & COHEN-ZEDEK** et al.; 2 Gav Yam Center, 7 Shenkar Street, 46725 Herzlia (IL).
- (21) International Application Number: **PCT/IL01/00043**
- (22) International Filing Date: 17 January 2001 (17.01.2001) (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 09/484,272 18 January 2000 (18.01.2000) US (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **OBJET GEOMETRIES LTD.** [IL/IL]; Kiryat Weizmann, Science Park, Bldg 16, 76124 Rehovot (IL).
- (72) Inventor; and Published:
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **GOTHAIT, Hanan** — without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report
[IL/IL]; 3 Paldi Street, 76248 Rehovot (IL).

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(54) Title: **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL MODEL PRINTING**



(57) Abstract: A system and a method for printing of three-dimensional models and apparatus for controlling the height and thickness of the layers of interface material forming the 3-D models being printed, is provided. The method includes the steps of dispensing a pre-determined quantity of interface material from at least one printing head to form at least one interface layer; leveling the dispensed interface material to a pre-determined height; curing the leveled interface material; and repeating the steps of dispensing, leveling and curing thereby producing a plurality of interface layers to a configured pattern layer for forming the three-dimensional model.

WO 01/53105 A2

WO 01/53105 A2



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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR THREE DIMENSIONAL MODEL PRINTING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This present invention relates to three-dimensional (3-D) modeling in general and to a system and a method for controlling the height and thickness of printed layers, in particular.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

3-D printing, which works by building parts in layers, is a process used for the building up of 3-D models. 3-D printing is relatively speedy and flexible allowing for the production of prototype parts and tooling directly from a CAD model, for example.

Using 3-D printing enables the manufacturer to obtain a full 3-D model of any proposed product before tooling thereby possibly substantially reducing the cost of tooling and leading to a better synchronization between design and manufacturing. A lower product cost and improved product quality can also be obtained.

Various systems have been developed for computerized 3-D printing. Known systems include a system developed by 3-D Systems Inc. of California, USA, which operates on the basis of stereo-lithography wherein a focused ultra-violet laser is scanned over the top of a bath of photopolymerizable liquid polymer plastic material. The surface of the bath is polymerized on contact with the UV laser creating a solid plastic layer at or just below the surface

US Patent No. 5,387,380 to Cima et al. describes a technique for providing layered parts by depositing a layer of powder material and then

depositing a binder material in selected regions to produce a layer of bonded powder material at the selected regions. These steps are repeated for successive layers to form a desired component. Following heat treatment, unbound powder is removed, leaving the fabricated part.

5 US Patent No. 5,287,435 to Cohen et al describes apparatus for producing 3-D models which includes apparatus for depositing layer-by-layer, a photopolymer material in a selectable configuration and apparatus for curing each layer prior to deposition of the succeeding layer.

A disadvantage of this system is that it is difficult to achieve a flat uniform
10 surface for each layer. US Patent No. 5,287,435 utilizes a machining unit for trimming the surface of each layer to remove excessive thickness.

In standard two-dimensional printing, the ink jet printer prints parallel ink dot lines on a substrate by displacing its print head relative to a substrate in one direction during the actuation of its ink jet heads.

15 In US Patent Application No: 09/259323 to the Assignees of the present application, and incorporated herein by reference, there is described an apparatus and a method for 3-D model printing. U.S. Patent Application 09/259323 describes apparatus including a printing head having a plurality of nozzles, a dispenser connected to the printing head for selectively dispensing interface
20 material in layers and curing apparatus for optionally curing each of the layers deposited. The depth of each deposited layer is controllable by selectively adjusting the output from each of the plurality of nozzles.

In US Patent Application No: 09/412,618 to the Assignees of the present application, and incorporated herein by reference, there is described an apparatus

and a method for 3-D model printing. U.S. Patent Application 09/412,618 describes a system and a method for printing complex 3-D models by using interface material having different hardness or elasticity and mixing the interface material from each of the printing heads to control the hardness of the material

5 forming the 3-D model.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a system and a method for printing of three-dimensional models and for controlling the height and thickness of the layers of interface material forming the 3-D models being printed.

5 There is thus provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a method for printing of a three-dimensional model. The method includes the steps of:

 dispensing a pre-determined quantity of interface material from at least one printing head to form at least one interface layer;

10 leveling the dispensed interface material to a pre-determined height;

 curing the leveled interface material; and

 repeating the steps of dispensing, leveling and curing thereby producing a plurality of interface layers to a configured pattern layer for forming the three-dimensional model.

15 Furthermore, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the interface material includes first and second interface material dispensed from first and second printing heads, respectively.

 In addition, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the method further includes the steps of:

20 curing the first interface material for a first period of time and at a first radiation wavelength; and

 curing the second interface material for a second period of time and at a second radiation wavelength.

Furthermore, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the step of leveling includes the step of removing surplus material from each layer of dispensed interface material utilizing a roller. The step of leveling further includes the steps of cleaning and curing the surplus material off the roller.

5 Additionally, there is also provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a system for three-dimensional printing of a three-dimensional model. The system includes at least one printing head for dispensing a pre-determined quantity of interface material to form at least one interface layer, leveling apparatus for removing surplus material from the at least
10 one interface layer prior to curing, curing apparatus for curing the leveled interface layer, and a controller connected to the leveling apparatus for controlling the height of each of the at least one interface layer.

Furthermore, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the printing head includes first and second printing heads for dispensing
15 first and second interface materials respectively from first and second dispenser connected thereto respectively.

Furthermore, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the curing apparatus includes a first curing apparatus for curing the first interface material for a first period of time and at a first radiation wavelength; and a
20 second curing apparatus for curing the second interface material for a second period of time and at a second radiation wavelength.

Furthermore, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the interface layer is a photopolymer material curable by the application of ultra-violet or infra-red radiation.

In addition, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the leveling apparatus includes a roller rotatable about a longitudinal axis, the roller being operative to make contact with the at least one interface layer; and a sensing device embedded within the roller operative to detect the
5 contact of the roller with the interface layers.

Furthermore, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the system further includes cleaning apparatus connected to the controller for cleaning the leveling apparatus and waste disposal apparatus for disposing of the waste interface material. The waste disposal apparatus includes
10 curing apparatus using ultra-violet or infra-red radiation.

Furthermore, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the outer circumferential surface of the roller includes grinding material.

Additionally, there is also provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, apparatus for controlling the finished height
15 of interface layers deposited during the printing of a three-dimensional model. The apparatus includes a roller rotatable about a longitudinal axis, the roller being operative to make contact with the deposited interface layers, a sensing device embedded within the roller operative to detect the contact of the roller with the interface layers, and a processor for processing the output from the sensing
20 device. The output from the sensing device is indicative of the height and width of interface material protruding above a pre-determined level.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the appended drawings in which:

5 Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration of a 3-D printing system, constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

 Fig. 2 is a schematic elevational view of the height control and sensing apparatus usable with the printing system of Fig. 1;

 Fig. 3A is a schematic illustration of an interface layer; and

10 Fig. 3B is a graphical representation of the sound picked up by the height control and sensing apparatus of Fig. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Reference is made to Fig. 1, which is a schematic illustration of a 3-D printing system, generally designated 10, constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The 3-D printing system 10, is similar to the 3-D printing system, described in US Patent Application No: 09/259,323, assigned to the Assignees of the present application and incorporated herein by reference.

The 3-D printing system 10 comprises a printing head 12 having a plurality of ink-jet nozzles 14, through which interface material 16 is jetted and a curing unit 18 for curing the interface material 16 to form the 3-D component, referenced 20, being designed. The interface material 16 is preferably a photopolymer, containing ultra violet (UV) or infra-red (IR) curable material. For example, material based on reactive acrylates is suitable for UV curing or hardening by the application of UV radiation from curing unit 18. The 3-D component 20 is build up in layers, the depth of each layer being controllable by selectively adjusting the output from each of the plurality of ink-jet nozzles 14.

The 3-D printing system 10 further comprises a dispenser 22, a process controller 24 and a Computer Aided Design (CAD) system 26. The process controller 24 is coupled to CAD system 26, curing unit 18 and printing head 12.

The dispenser 22, which contains interface material 16, is suitably connected to printing head 12. The 3-D component 20 is formed on a support surface 28, which can be optionally positioned in the Z- and Y- axes by positioning apparatus 30.

The 3-D printing system 10 further comprises a height control and sensing apparatus generally referenced 40, which is coupled to the process controller 24.

Reference is now made to Fig. 2 which is a schematic elevational view of the height control and sensing apparatus 40. Also shown is an exaggerated
5 enlarged detail of an interface layer 42.

Height control and sensing apparatus 40 comprises a roller 46, rotatable about a longitudinal axis 48, and a sensing device 44, embedded within the roller 46. The roller 46 is connected to a suitable motor (not shown), such as a stepper or DC motor, and coupled to the process controller 24. The roller 46 is operative
10 to make contact with the interface layer 42 and to remove surplus material from a layer. The roller 46 may be set to any pre-determined level so as to remove up to a specific amount of surplus interface material.

In an exemplar embodiment, each interface layer 42 is approximately 25 μ thick and the roller 46 is set to remove up to 10 μ . Preferably, the sequence of
15 model building includes the building-up of three layers, followed by cleaning of the topmost layer using the roller 46 and then curing. The roller 46 is cleaned by any suitable device such as a knife (not shown) known in the art and the waste material is disposed off.

The cleaning apparatus may comprise any suitable apparatus such as a
20 cleaning roller or brushes connected to the process controller 24, cleaning fluid dispenser and waste disposal apparatus. Preferably, the cleaning roller or brushes are coated with cleaning fluid and cleaning take place after removal of any protrusions and before the application of the subsequent interface layer 42.

UV or IR curing converts the photopolymer chemical material into a solid and thus effectively neutralizes the properties of the photopolymer. Thus, any residue material attached to the roller 46 and cleaning knife can also be neutralized by curing. Thus, it will be appreciated that as a by-product of the printing system 10, UV or IR curing can be used as an environmentally safe system for neutralizing waste photopolymer material.

The sensing device 44 is operative to detect the contact of the roller 46 with the interface layer 42. In a preferred embodiment, the sensing device 44 is configured to audibly indicate the roller's contact with the interface material. As the roller 46 makes contact with a peak, the sensing device 44 indicates the presence of the peak or protrusion by a 'louder' sound due to the roller's longer contact with the interface layer 42. An absence of material (such as the trough 56) is indicated by the lack of any sound emitted by the sensing device 44. The 'contact' (or lack of contact) is continuously processed by the process controller 24 thereby to determine the contour of the interface layer 42.

The desired finished level of the interface layer 42 is shown by the dashed line, reference 52. It will be appreciated that the reference to interface layer 42 is not restricted to a single layer but may comprise one or more layers (such as three layers in the example above). A single layer is shown in interface layer 42 for clarity.

In practice, the interface layer 42 does not have a consistent thickness along its entire length and may comprise a plurality of peaks (or ripples) 54 and troughs 56. In the example, peaks, (referenced 54) are approximately level with

reference line 52. Peaks projecting above line 52 are referenced by suffix, for example 54A and 54B.

Thus, as the roller 46 passes makes contact with the interface layer 42, the sound emitted changes, the peak 54A emitting a 'louder' sound than peak 54B and peak 54B emitting a 'louder' sound than peak 54, while the troughs 56 are indicated by the absence of a sound.

In an alternative preferred embodiment, the outer circumferential surface of the roller 46 comprises carborundum or other grinding material suitable for trimming the surface of the interface layer 42 to remove excessive thickness.

For the purposes of clarity, the height control and sensing apparatus 40 is shown some distance above the interface layer 42. It will be appreciated that the height control and sensing apparatus 40 may be adjusted to any position in accordance with the 3-D model being printed.

Reference is now made to Figs. 3A and 3B to illustrate the use of the height control and sensing apparatus 40 for controlling the finished height (or depth) of an interface layer, referenced 60, schematically illustrated in Fig. 3A.

In the example, there are a plurality of peaks, referenced 62a, 62b...62f and a plurality of troughs 64a, 64b, etc. Fig. 3B is a graphical representation of the sound level as the roller 46 makes contact with the interface layer 60. The vertical axis represents the intensity level (Db) of the sound and the horizontal axis represents the time. The height of the peak correlates with the Db level recorded and the time period at a particular Db level correlates with the width of the peak. Thus, it is possible to determine the parameters, of interface layer 60, such as the

amplitude, height and width of the peaks can also be determined to obtain a profile of the interface layer 60.

In the example of Fig. 3A, peaks 62a, 62b and 62d are approximately the same level (reference line 66) while peaks 62c and 62e project above reference
5 line 68. As the roller 46 passes over interface layer 60, the process controller 24 will receive input from the sensing device 44 indicating a plurality of peaks, of which peak 62c will stand out. The process controller 24 is programmable to determine the cross-sectional elevation of the interface layer 60 from the sound signals received and thus determine the height of each of the peaks.

10 The programmed algorithm then determines the level to which roller 46 is to be lowered. Thus, for example, if protrusions below a pre-determined are acceptable, the roller 46 may not be used to remove these protrusions for this interface layer 60. In the example of Fig. 3B, if the protrusions below height h1 are acceptable, only peak 62c needs to be ground down. In this case, the roller 46
15 (dashed outline) is lowered to reference level 68.

Alternatively, if height h and also the number of protrusions N (say, where $n > 3$) is the determining factor, roller 46 is lowered to reference level 66 to remove the plurality of protrusions.

It will be further appreciated that the present invention is not limited by
20 what has been described hereinabove and that numerous modifications, all of which fall within the scope of the present invention, exist. Rather the scope of the invention is defined by the claims, which follow:

CLAIMS

1. A method for printing of a three-dimensional model, said method comprising the steps of:
 - dispensing a pre-determined quantity of interface material from at
 - 5 least one printing head to form at least one interface layer;
 - leveling the dispensed interface material to a pre-determined height;
 - curing said leveled interface material; and
 - repeating the steps of dispensing, leveling and curing thereby
 - 10 producing a plurality of at least one interface layer to a configured pattern layer for forming the three-dimensional model.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said interface material comprises first and second interface material dispensed from first and second printing heads, respectively.
- 15 3. The method according to claim 2, further comprising the steps of:
 - curing said first interface material for a first period of time and at a first radiation wavelength; and
 - curing said second interface material for a second period of time and at a second radiation wavelength.
- 20 4. The method according to claim 1, wherein said step of leveling comprises the step of:
 - removing surplus material from each layer of dispensed interface material utilizing a roller.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein said step of leveling further comprises the step of:

cleaning the surplus material off said roller.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein said step of leveling further
5 comprises the step of:

curing the surplus material.

7. A system for three-dimensional printing of a three-dimensional model, comprising:

at least one printing head for dispensing a pre-determined quantity
10 of interface material to form at least one interface layer;

leveling apparatus for removing surplus material from said at least
one interface layer prior to curing;

curing apparatus for curing the leveled interface layer ; and

a controller connected to said leveling apparatus for controlling the
15 height of each of said at least one interface layer.

8. The system according to claim 7 wherein said at least one printing head
comprises first and second printing heads for dispensing first and second
interface materials respectively from first and second dispenser connected
thereto respectively.

20 9. The system according to claim 8 wherein said curing apparatus
comprises:

a first curing apparatus for curing said first interface material for a
first period of time and at a first radiation wavelength; and

a second curing apparatus for curing said second interface material for a second period of time and at a second radiation wavelength.

10. The system according to claim 7, wherein said interface layer is a photopolymer material curable by the application of ultra-violet or infra-red radiation.

11. The system according to claim 7, wherein said leveling apparatus comprises:

a roller rotatable about a longitudinal axis, the roller being operative to make contact with said at least one interface layer; and

a sensing device embedded within the roller operative to detect the contact of the roller with the interface layers.

12. The system according to claim 7, and further comprising:

cleaning apparatus connected to said controller for cleaning said leveling apparatus; and

waste disposal apparatus for disposing of the waste interface material.

13. The system according to claim 12, wherein said waste disposal apparatus comprises curing apparatus using ultra-violet or infra-red radiation.

14. The system according to claim 11, wherein the outer circumferential surface of said roller comprises grinding material.

15. Apparatus for controlling the finished height of interface layers deposited during the printing of a three-dimensional model, the apparatus comprising:

a roller rotatable about a longitudinal axis, the roller being operative to make contact with the deposited interface layers;

a sensing device embedded within the roller operative to detect the contact of the roller with the interface layers; and

5 a processor for processing the output from said sensing device.

16. The system according to claim 15, wherein the output from said sensing device is indicative of the height and width of interface material protruding above a pre-determined level.

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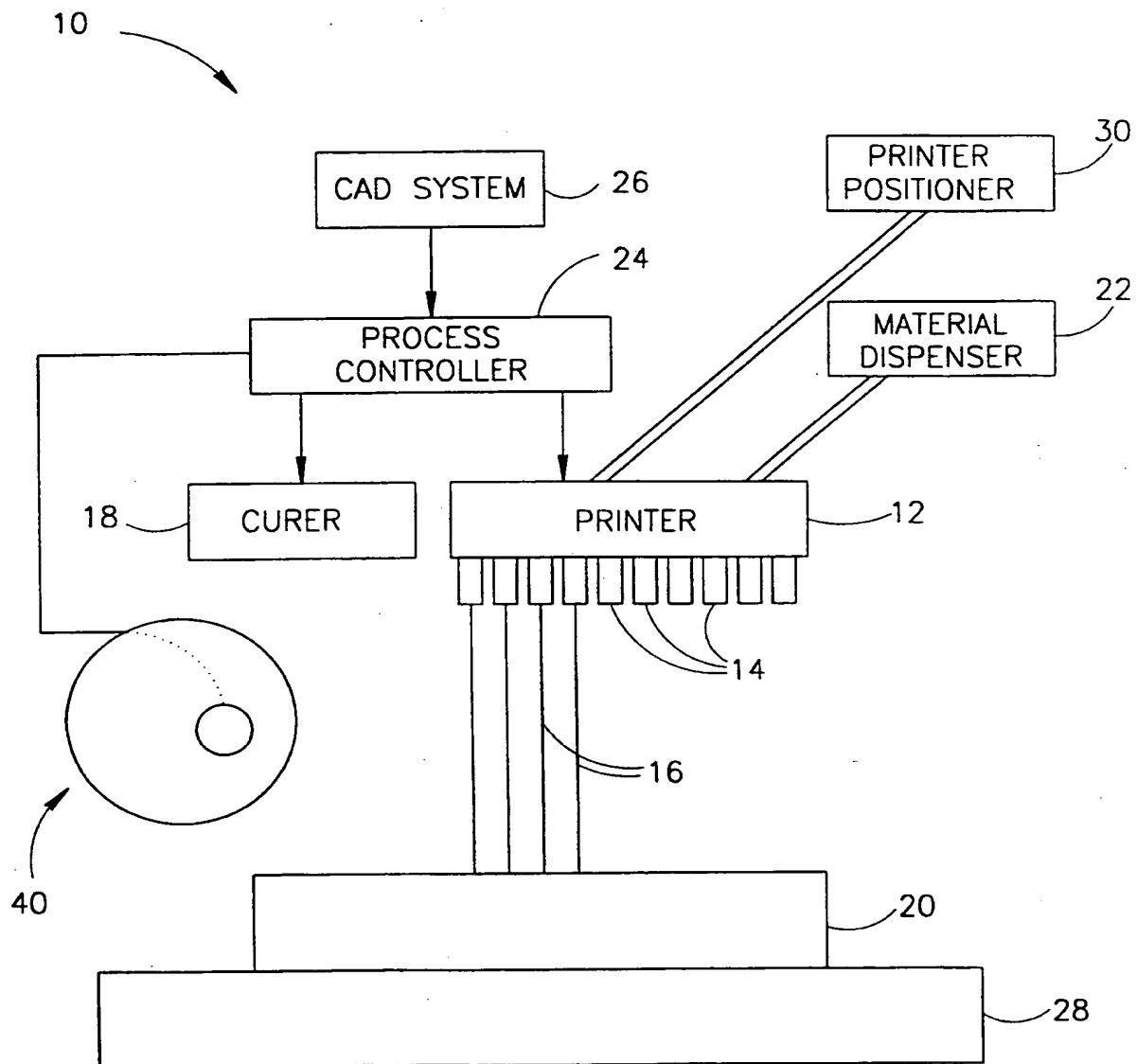


FIG.1

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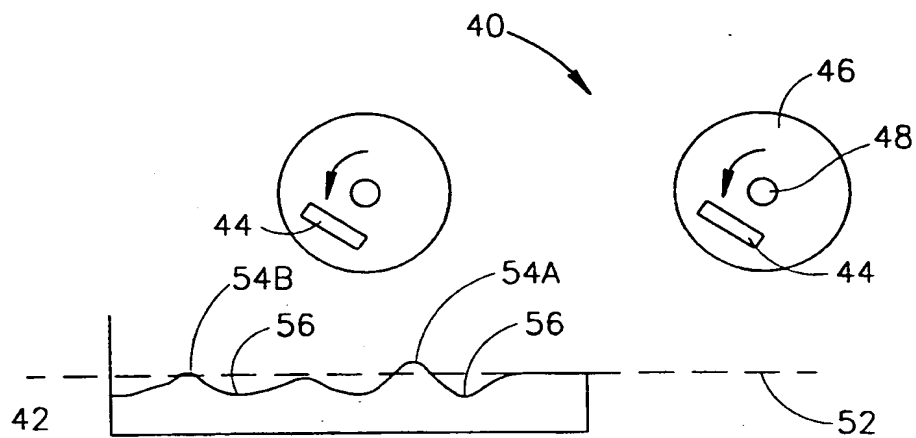


FIG. 2

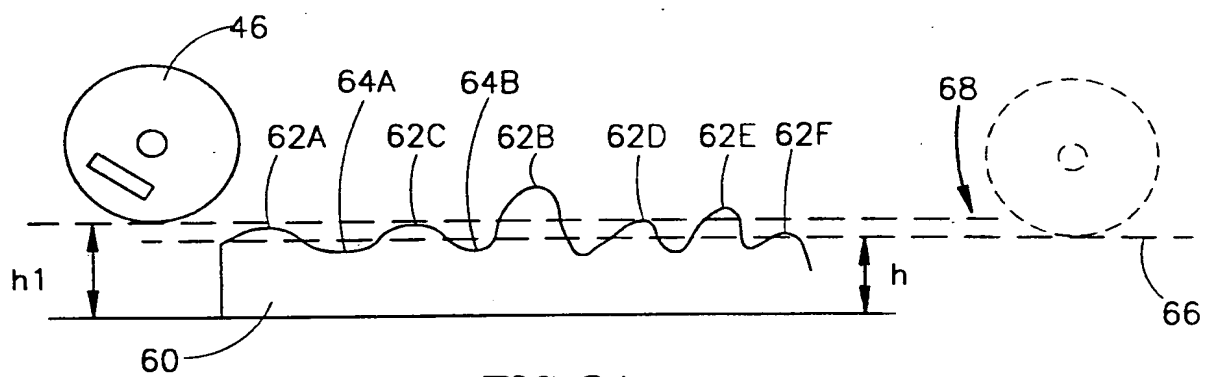


FIG. 3A

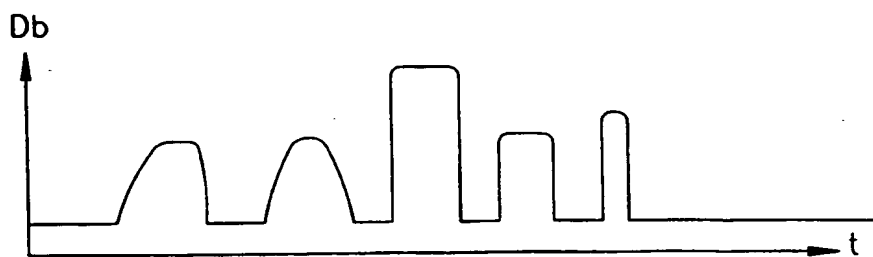


FIG. 3B